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On former occasions the enumerators were required to transcribe the schedules into enumerator books; this was not re-enacted this year. The matter of copying, correcting, verifying, etc., is left in the hands of the Registrar-General. Mr. Dudfield advocates giving to the enumerators the duty of filling the schedule, the schedules then being sent direct, without copying, to the census office. This, however, cannot be done under the present act.¹ It is worthy of notice that this latest act made no attempt to settle the details of *collecting* the census, the matter being left in the hands of the Registrar-General. The hope is expressed in the paper that, in any case, the enumeration will be put in the hands of men of intelligence and reliability; and Mr. Dudfield observes that "it seems a false economy to put in an untrustworthy foundation in the form of inaccurate work by enumerators, by offering such men a wage something less than that obtainable by a skilled mechanic."

E. H. D.

ITALIAN IMMIGRATION.

The *Fifth Annual Report of the Italian Bureau of Immigration at New York* (for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, pp. 21) gives a very clear and illuminating statement of the exact condition of Italian immigration to the United States. The total number of immigrants entered for the year at the Barge Office at New York is classified as follows:—

Italy,	76,489; increase over the year before of 33 %, and 35 % of total.
Austria-Hungary,	53,349; " " " " " 66 " " 16 " " "
Russia,	43,717; " " " " " 90 " " 14 " " "
Great Britain,	28,197; " " " " " 14 " " 8.5 " " "
Germany,	13,925; " " " " " 7.5 " " 4.5 " " "

The one-third increase of Italian immigration is regarded as due to the greater commercial and industrial activity of the United States, after the recent war. There is, it is declared, an unusual demand for Italian labor; a demand too great for the supply.

¹ In the discussion which followed this paper, certain other reforms were suggested, based on deficiencies and inaccuracies noted in previous censuses. Among these reforms were, (1) specific definitions of "employer" and "employee"; such that one man may not find himself included in both categories; (2) specific statistics in regard to the dangerous or unhealthy trades and doubtful occupations, as regards mortality, retiring from business, classes of people employed, etc.; and (3) greater accuracy in regard to age; the age being taken for the "next birthday" rather than at the "last birthday," as more in accordance with the instinct and already established custom of the people.

Of these 76,500 Italians, 82 per cent came from the south provinces, and 18 per cent from the north. The percentage of females is 33, which is considerably over that for the year before. This is regarded as denoting the establishment of Italian homes in this country. The ages of the immigrants may be classified as follows: 18 per cent under 14 years, 8.5 per cent over 45, and 73 per cent between 14 and 45. The immigrants are divided, as regards occupation, as follows:—

Leborers (<i>manuale</i>), ...	27,585	Barbers, ...	977
Farmers, ...	4,087	Miners, ...	844
Tailors, etc., ...	1,985	Carpenters, ...	797
Shoemakers, ...	1,831	Weavers, ...	520
Sailors, ...	1,272	Bakers, ...	374
Masons, ...	1,888		

There are also smaller numbers of stone cutters, blacksmiths, bookbinders, painters and decorators, gardeners, sculptors, and musicians. The money brought in by the Italians amounted to \$788,805, or \$10.31 *per capita*. This is probably a considerable undervaluation.

Most of the Italians remained in the East. The intended destinations were:—

New York, ...	42,429	Massachusetts, ...	3,987
Pennsylvania, ...	9,314	Rhode Island, ...	1,041
Connecticut, ...	2,043	California, ...	1,703
Illinois, ...	3,039	Ohio, ...	1,022
Louisiana, ...	3,163		

Those denied admission numbered 1445, or 1.87 per cent of the whole; 1024 were excluded as “coming under public charge”; 330 as coming “under contract”; and 88 for infectious diseases. “Admittance to this country is becoming more difficult every day, unless the immigrants are strong, young, and well provided with money; or unless, if of advanced age, they have near relatives here ready to provide for them in case of sickness, or while looking for work.”

Many of the Italians fall soon into the *Padrone* (boss) system. They have to pay \$5.00 apiece to get employment; and their wages are, on the average, practically less than \$1.25 per day. “The *Padrone* system, or *bossism*, can be defined as the forced tribute, which the newly arrived pays to those who are already acquainted with the ways and language of the country. Hence the great necessity for an office such as ours . . . As a means of obviating many of the evils above indicated, the Emigration Bill, now before the Italian Parliament, may be considered of prime importance. The bill provides for the opening of a Labor Bureau in connection with the

present Italian Emigration Bureau at New York, and its object will be to provide work without the exaction of a fee, as well as to protect the Italian immigrant from abuses." The possible establishment of an Italian national bank in New York, with sub-branches, is also considered in the bill.

The report closes with acknowledgment of Italian and American legislation in regard to immigration to the United States; and ex-Commissioner General Stump is quoted as follows: "The joint endeavors of the respective governments have resulted in bringing to the United States a far better class of Italian immigrants."

E. H. D.

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS.

M. le Dr. Jacques Bertillon, Chief of the Municipal Bureau of Statistics of Paris, has issued a comprehensive and valuable book of European statistics, entitled *Statistique internationale, résultant des recensements de la population exécutés dans les divers pays de l'Europe pendant le xix^e siècle et les époques précédentes*. This work was prepared in conformity with the desire of the International Statistical Institute and the authorization of the municipal council of Paris, and was issued in the latter part of 1899.

Two similar publications have appeared previous to this; one being a volume of international population statistics, published in 1865 by Messrs. Quetelet and Heuschling of the Central Statistical Commission of Belgium, and the other being a volume giving particularly the censuses of 1870 but including summaries of all censuses previous to that time, issued in 1876 by Dr. Berg, Director of Statistics of Sweden.

The present work covers all the censuses of the second half of this century and includes totals and general summaries of all censuses taken in the years preceding 1850. The book is divided into three parts.

The first part contains summaries of the information obtained at various periods in all the continental countries. It gives the population (by sex, civil status, and in totals) obtained by censuses of this century and those previous. The tables are made more complete by the presentation of the *calculated* statistics of private authors for various earlier years, care having been taken to include also thoroughly con-